

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 29, 1865.

NO. 52

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.	174,520 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.	9,425 60
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns.	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.	17,855 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies).	5,998 46
Missouri defence warrants.	1,814 09
Revenue stamps.	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.	15 80
	\$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.	4,425 89
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.	40,442 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.	

STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the purpose of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNARDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by

A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MRS. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, begs to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late husband will be continued under the management of first-class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she hopes still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue. Nov. 3, 1865—ff.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

MISCELLANY.

A TRAGIC STORY.

Translated from German of Chamisso, BY THACKERAY.

There lived a sage in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much and sorrowed more
Because it hung behind him.

He mused upon this curious case,
And swore he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.

Says he, "the mystery I've found—
I'll turn me round,"—he turned him round,
But still it hung behind him.

Then round and round, and out and in,
All day the puzzled sage did spin
In vain; it mattered not a pin,
The pigtail hung behind him.

And right and left, and round about,
And up and down, and in and out,
He turned; but still the pigtail stout
Hung steadily behind him.

And though his efforts never slack,
And though he twisted, and twirled, and tacked,
Alas! still faithful to his back
The pigtail hangs behind him.

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could not move; her heart seemed to stand still, and her brain to reel.

"The youngest first," he whispered at last, and leaving her suddenly he darted towards the hearth. For one second the knife gleamed brightly in the moonlight as he brandished it aloft, the next he had plunged it deep into the bassinet. Oh God, there was no cry!

A wild shriek rose to Lizzie's lips. Repressing it with a violent effort, she collected her senses and walked to his side.

"I must kill the other myself," she said with an unflinching voice; "let me do it—they would not be quiet otherwise."

The man turned toward her a horrible face of triumph.

"You're one of the right sort!" he exclaimed enthusiastically. "The young May moon is beaming, love. The glow-worm's lamp is gleaming, love. How sweet to rove—No, that's not it—So she killed her gown o' green satin and tucked it up to her knee—Lizzie Lindsey—that's you—Lord Ronald Clan Donald—that's me. Won't we be happy? Now, then!"

"Yes, I am going," she said, still speaking calmly; "wait here till I come back."

He stooped to draw the knife out of the bassinet.

"No, don't do that," she whispered, forcing herself to lay her hand upon his arm, and turning away her eyes, lest the sight that might meet them should unnerve her, "I have a fancy for doing it differently."

He stood upright again, and motioned her to go, and only as she moved to where the other children slept, she remembered with sick horror that there was no door between the rooms. Despair gave her courage, she quickened her pace, he did not follow her—there was a moment's respite. Softly and rapidly she threw a coverlet over the two fair sleeping heads, then she flew to the bell. A violent pull—another—and the bell-rope broke in her hand. Would any one come? The madman heard the twang of the wires, and suspected treachery. He sprang towards the room, but Lizzie was too quick for him. She stood in the doorway, with dilated eyes and upraised hand.

"Walter Stone, go back," she commanded in a solemn voice. "It is all done. I forbid you to enter here."

For a moment the lunatic cowered before her, awed by the light of those gleaming eyes, then he sprang at her throat like a wild beast. An instant's struggle, an instant's agony like unto death, and with a mighty crash the door burst open, and Dr. Holford, with the exertion of his whole strength, dragged the madman from the choking girl. To hold him singly was impossible. He broke from the doctor's grasp, threw up the window, and with a loud laugh, leaped into the garden below, where the dull thud of his fall was heard just as the assistant, whose carelessness had permitted him to secrete the knife, appeared upon the scene.

"Go down, go down," cried the doctor, pointing to the window. The assistant looked out and hurriedly disappeared, and the doctor gave all his attention to Lizzie. She had not fainted—she could not do so—not at all events with the dreadful news untold—but she was gasping for breath.

The doctor bent over her. "Lizzie, dear Lizzie, look up. I see how it was. You were defending my children. You have saved their lives. Try to look up, and tell me you are not hurt."

But Lizzie shrank from the tender words, and covered her face in her chair. She strove to compel her parched tongue to speak, and tell him that by her folly she had caused the death of his baby, but a hissing gurgle came instead of words, and ended in a hysterical shriek. The servants, and nurse among them, had come crowding in by this time, and a loud exclamation from the latter startled them all.

"Gracious powers! what is this?"—and she drew forth the knife from the bassinet, and held it up in view of the rest, its polished surface still undimmed.

"Well, the Lord be praised for his mercy! It was his providence, that it were, that put it into my head of a sudden to-day, that baby were a growing to big for a bassinet, and I put her in the old cot by my bedside, and drew my curtains round her, and there she is, the precious lamb, awake and smiling at us all, as good as sugar."

Lizzie heard the words, or, rather, some dim idea of their meaning penetrated to her brain, but the relief was too sudden to be realized at once. She understood that confession was not needful, but remorse was as bitter as ever. She stood up and held out her hands imploringly.

"Can—you—for—give?" she whispered piteously, and fell forward in a dead faint upon the doctor's shoulder.

For many, many months Dr. Holford tended Lizzie through the nervous fever that followed upon her swoon. At one time he almost despaired of her recovery, but youth and a sound constitution conquered, and she rose at last from her sick bed, the shadow of what she had been.

The doctor pronounced change of air and scene to be absolutely necessary during her convalescence, and simultaneously discovered that he had been working too hard, and required a holiday and a month or two abroad. Rumor states that he imparted these conclusions to Lizzie Stuart, and made sundry other confidences to her, during one very long and earnest conversation which they had, walking up and down—her feeble steps tenderly supported by his arm—under the old Hawthorne, brilliant by this time with autumnal berries.

You have seen Mrs. Holford. Do you wonder now at the strange look in her eyes? Walter Stone fractured her skull in the fall. He was insensible for many days, but length consciousness returned, and those who watched around his bed thanked God to see that all traces of insanity had disappeared. They looked forward hopefully to the future, but his career on earth was ended. He sank gradually and died in a few weeks. He lived long enough to be deeply thankful to have been spared from the guilt of the awful crime he had so nearly committed, and to send, through Dr. Holford, a message of gratitude and blessing to the woman who, by her self-command and courage, had saved him from going to the grave with blood-stained hands.—Once-a-Week.

A SHARP SELL.—The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post gets off the following:

Joe F., the model wholesale and retail family grocer, just round the corner there in W. street, is a professional wag, and occasionally does some selling not achieved by weights and measures.

One day last week, Joe spent four hours elaborating in blue, black and red ink, a fancy handbill, that he hung conspicuously on the outside of his door-post.

In about an hour, Josh T., wholesale dealer in dried and salt fish down Delaware Avenue, who supplies Joe with all that sort of material, drifted along, saw Joe's fancy bait, and bit at it.

"Any party purchasing \$10 worth of goods, shall be sold on more reasonable terms than at any other establishment in town. Any persons dissatisfied with their bill, it will be given to them gratis. Terms Cash."

Josh was pretty well posted in Joe's proclivities, and sharp as a razor himself, and had some diamond crosses with the grocer.

"Now I'll take Joe on the wing," Josh said to himself, and he went in and ordered fifty odd dollars' worth of choice groceries.

"I'll protest against that bill when it's made out, paid, and receipted, and fall back on Joe's poster for protection," Josh argued.

And he did protest, with good reason too, for Joe had charged him about twenty-eight per cent, above current rates for every article purchased.

The bill was paid, however, and then Josh put in his protest.

"Look here, Joe. You advertise to sell parties buying \$10 worth of goods, more reasonably than any establishment in town."

"Yes, and live up to my profession. I don't charge you a single cent for selling you. If you can find any one to do it for less, give 'em your custom, neighbor."

"O yes, I see that sell now. But then how about giving me my bill, as you agree to do? I am really dissatisfied with it."

"All right, Josh. There's your bill, receipted. Take it along, sir—no use to me—you're welcome to it."

"Sold all round. I say, Joe, when do you want those No. 1 Mackerels?" Josh went out whistling very softly. "O the tricks of trade."

[From the New York Saturday Press.]

Josh Billings on Waterfalls

I rather like waterfalls. I can't tell why, any more than I can tell why I love kastero-ite—but kastero-ite is good for a lazyness in the system.

I don't like lazyness of no sort—not even in musketeers.

I want my musketeers lively. But all this is foreign to me mi purpose.

I like waterfalls—they are crazy and natural.

They attack all the sex. Some they attack with grate fury, while others they approach more like a siege working up slowly.

I saw one yesterday. It was no bigger than a small French turnip.

It had attack a small woman of only 9 summers' duration.

She was full of recreation, and when she bounded along the sidewalk (it was on the west side of Saint Clair street, in the city of Cincinnati, forrest Baker & Davis' yellow store) the waterfall hissed up and down in an oscillating manner, resembling much the sportive terminus of a bob-tailed lamb in a great hurry.

The effect was purely electric.

I also saw another one pretty soon, which belonged to a mature matron.

She might have saw 75 summers, her hair was white as flour (Perkins "A" worth 15 dollars a barrel, delivered); but the waterfall was black.

I asked a bystander how he could account for that.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1865

How to Breathe.

There is one rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young and able-bodied of all ages—and that is, never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was, by our Creator, designed to be carried on. "God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life" previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. Indeed, this mischievous and really unnatural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth, instead of through the nasal passages, is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the effect of such persons sleeping with their mouths unclosed. And the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of, when not engaged in conversation, preserving the lips in a state of firm, but quiet compression. As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depend almost entirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air inhaled with each inspiration, and it is unavoidable that it should be taken in, in volume, by the mouth, while it can only be supplied in moderate quantities, and just in sufficient proportion to serve the purpose of a healthy respiratory action, while supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and the breathing much freer and easier, when the latter course rather than the former is the one adopted. Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouths open; for, besides the vacant appearance it gives to the countenance, it is the certain precursor of coughs, colds, and sore throats.—*Methodist.*

A Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana or Illinois territories. Then, what is now the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the mountains of the moon. It was not until 1769 that the hunter of Kentucky, the gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneer of Ohio did not settle till twenty years afterwards.

A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the whole population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half.

A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined.

A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal people of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a score of years thereafter, established the great republic of the world.

A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America—with combined circulation not exceeding 2,000. Steam engines and cylinder presses had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered the remotest conception of man.

When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that the century which has passed has been allotted to more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other event that has happened since the creation.

A hundred years hence, who can fortify our developments and national greatness.

Correcting a Popular Notion.

It is not true that a pound of feathers is as heavy as a pound of lead. This may seem a strange declaration, but a few words will explain the apparent blunder in the statement.

Any body, weighed in air, loses in weight as much as the weight of the air which it displaces. A pound of feathers being more bulky than a pound of lead, loses more or is buoyed up more by the surrounding air. If you were to weigh out, on the most delicate scale, a pound of feathers, and then balance them by lead, and afterward observe the whole under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, where no air could affect either, you would find the lead kick the beam. In like manner, it is undeniable that a ton of hay is heavier than a ton of iron.

Neither is the difference so trifling as to be inappreciable. It will be easy to make an approximate estimate thereof. One hundred cubic inches of air 60 degrees of Fahrenheit, barometer 30 inches, weigh 31 grains; or 13 cubic feet of air weigh one pound. A ton of hay, as ordinarily put up in bales here, of eight or nine to the ton, contains from 160 to 170 cubic feet, and consequently loses when weighed in air, from 12 to 13 pounds. Now a ton of iron would scarcely occupy a space of 13 cubic feet, and consequently, in point of strict scientific truth, a ton of iron is ten or twelve pounds heavier than a ton of hay.—*Exchange.*

Hon. James Guthrie on the Census Resolutions.

We extract the following from the recent Senate proceedings, as embodying the views of Senator Guthrie of this State:

"Mr. Guthrie—I wish to ask the friends of this resolution if it is contemplated that this committee shall take evidence and report that evidence to the two Houses. If they are only to take what is open to every member of the Senate, the fact that the rebellion has been suppressed; the fact that the President of the United States has appointed officers to collect the taxes, and in some instances judges and other officers; that he has sent the post-office into all the States; that there have been found enough individuals loyal to the country to accept the offices; the fact that the President has issued his proclamation to all the States appointing Provisional Governors; that they have all elected conventions; that the conventions have rescinded the ordinances of secession; that most of them have amended their constitutions and abolished slavery, and the Legislature of some of them have passed the amendment to the Constitution on the subject of slavery—if they are only to take these facts which are open and clear to us all, I can see no necessity for such a committee. My principal objection to the resolution is, that this committee can give us no information which we do not now possess, coupled with the fact that the loyal conservative men of the United States, North, South, East and West, do most earnestly desire that we shall so act that there shall be no longer a doubt that we are in the United States of America in full accord and harmony with each other.

"I know it has been said that the President had no authority to do these things. I read the Constitution and laws of this country differently. He is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he is to suppress insurrection and rebellion. The power is put in his hands, and I do not see why, when he marches into a rebel State, he has not authority to put down a rebel government and put up a government that is friendly to the United States and in accordance with it; I do not see why he cannot do that while the war goes on, and I do not see why he may not do it after the war is over. The people in those States lie at the mercy of the nation. I see no usurpation in what he has done, and if the work is well done, I for one, am ready to accept it. Are we to send out a commission to see what the men whom he has appointed have done? It is said that they are not to be relied on; that they have been guilty of treason, and we will not trust them. I hope that no such ideas will prevail here. I think this will be a cold shock to the warm feelings of the nation for restoration, for equal privileges and equal rights. They were in insurrection. We have suppressed that insurrection. They are now States of the Union, and if they come here according to the laws of the States, they are entitled in my judgment, to representation, and we have no right to refuse it. They are in a minority even if they meant now what they felt when they raised their arms against the government; but they do not, and of those whom they will send here to represent them, nineteen out of the twenty will be just as loyal as any of us—even some of those who took up arms against us.

"I really hope to see some one move a modification of the test oath, so that those who have repented of their disloyalty may not be excluded; for I really believe that a great many of those who took up arms honestly and wished to carry out the doctrine of secession, and who have succumbed under the force of our arms and the great force of public opinion, can be trusted a great deal more than those who did not fight at all.

"To conclude, gentlemen, I see no great harm in this resolution except the procrastination that will result from it, and that will give us nothing but what we have before us."

The Strength of Love.

Mercer's Hill stands upon a most interesting site. Here was the house of Gilbert Becket, a yeoman, who, whilst following his lord to the Holy Land during the Crusades, was taken prisoner by a Saracen Emir, and confined in a dungeon. The Emir had a daughter, who saw and pitied the captive. Pity in this instance proved akin to love, and under the influence of these feelings she contrived to set him free. Gilbert returned to England, leaving his benefactress behind pining in sorrow for his loss, which at last grew so insupportable that she determined to seek him through the world. She went to the nearest point and embarked on the sea, the words, "London" and "Gilbert," being all the direction she had to guide her. The first sufficed to guide her to the English capital; but when there she could only wander from street to street, repeating with touching pathos the other—"Gilbert Gilbert!" How the fond and single-hearted girl succeeded in finding Gilbert the story says not; but she did find him, and was rewarded for all her troubles and obtained the fruition of all her hopes. The yeoman welcomed her with tears of joy, had her immediately baptised, and was united in marriage. The son of the fair pagan and the yeoman was the far-famed Thomas a Becket.—*Old England.*

Cotton Growing in Italy.

At a recent meeting of the Cotton Supply Association, at Manchester, a letter was read from Naples, describing the remarkable success which has attended the sowing of a small quantity of Sea Island cotton seed in that neighborhood. About a handful of seed, planted in 1863, produced eighty pounds of uncleaned cotton, and with the seed of this small quantity, two and a half acres were sown last year, which yielded a bale of seven hundred and fifty pounds of clean cotton, which was sold in Manchester at twenty-nine pence per pound. New Orleans cotton being worth at that time seventeen pence, and fair broad fourteen pence per pound. This is adduced as a proof that Sea Island seed can be cultivated to advantage in some parts of the Kingdom of Italy. The same cultivator has this year planted about thirty-five acres with the last year's seed, and is now picking the first crop, having already secured about eight thousand pounds of uncleaned cotton; and should he succeed in obtaining a fair picking during the present month and in November, he has confident hopes of realizing about forty thousand pounds of seed cotton, equivalent to a yield of at least ten thousand pounds of clean cotton, which will afford a profitable return. The accidental reception of a handful of seed in the beginning of 1863, has been followed by gratifying results, and the example thus presented is likely to encourage others to grow this description of cotton. Further supplies of seed are earnestly desired; and will be forwarded by the association.

Gen. Grant at the South.

The Fayetteville, North Carolina News, thus welcomed Gen. Grant on the occasion of his late visit to that State:

RECEPTION OF GEN. GRANT.—This modern Ulysses, who will live in song and story, after exhausting countless omissions and libations in honor, throughout the states of the North; after being feted and carressed by his disbanding armies and his fellow citizens, for whom he pressed his battles and his sieges, and won his brilliant victories through fire and sword; after the banners of his thousands of regiments and hundred divisions, now returned to peace with victorious eagles, have waved gladly above him in every populous, wealthy town of the North, and at every railroad station that dots the surface of a successful and prosperous country; after the natural feelings of joy and exultation at a dearly bought victory have been fanned into wild enthusiasm in the minds of those for whom he has been a conqueror and a champion; and after the bitter grief and sorrow which attends the loss of friends, and the desolation of home circles and firesides, and the destruction of dearly cherished hopes, has subsided into the resignation of fortitude and the dull apathy of despair—after all these changes have followed battle and death and carnage, and have wrought for one side rejoicing, and for the other ruin—this military chieftain whose deeds will furnish poems for posterity and eulogies for history, comes, still insatiable for adulation and still thirst for cheers and applause and obsequiousness, to stir up the ashes of a charnel house and invoke grateful incense from martyred blood.

It is not enough that men at bay in the very fastnesses of their native mountains should indulge in one burst of overwhelming grief and then lay down their arms; it is not enough that they should return home, and put the old battered sword out of sight in dark closets and hidden corners, never to look upon it again, never to touch it again; it is not enough that in the sight of God they should take a solemn oath to respect the victor and obey "the inevitable." They must draw the echoes of lost but ever loved voices which flood the memory, in shouts of rejoicing when this man comes. "Lo! the conquering hero comes," must be the cry, although he comes over countless graves and fallen household altars.

The Senate Chamber of a commonwealth which he ruptured into fragments must be his reception hall, and the work of restoration must be carried on under his august eye. General Grant, as a brave and great man, deserves universal respect and admiration, but who claims that we must love him and fall down and worship him? We will be loyal to the United States Government by every means in our power: we have sworn it, and we will keep the oath. But there is no individual in the legions of the army, puffed and swollen with the pomp and pride of success, to whom we will give reverence and profess affection. And Mr. Speaker's address to the contrary notwithstanding, we do not care one cent about Gen. Grant's "personal welfare and happiness."

Southern Patriotism.

The Savannah Republican, commenting on the refusal of Great Britain to consider the question of damages inflicted on our commerce by the rebel pirates, says patriotically:

"What strengthens Great Britain in her insulting course is the belief of her government that, although the American civil war is at an end, it has not left the American people a united people. It is for us, people of the Southern States of the American Union, now to undo this belief of foreign powers. By unanimous loyalty, in thought as well as act; by service of the heart as well as of the lip, to our common country, it is for us to inspire the President and Congress of the United States to maintain our national honor against these foreign powers in a manner worthy our common history. If foreign war shall be inevitable, let Great Britain understand that Georgia is as loyal as Massachusetts; that South Carolina is as true as Maine; that Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will support their national government with no less ardor than will their sister States of the North and West; that in such a war on land she will confront, united, the armies that were enemies at Shiloh and at Gettysburg, and that, on the sea, the once hostile tars of the Monitor and Merrimac will renew, under one common flag, their common glories of the war of 1812."

A Word to Smokers.

As fires, when they occur in winter, owing to high winds and other causes, are often very disastrous, we should take especial pains to guard against them. The means by which conflagrations are kindled are manifold, yet we propose briefly to notice but one—the cigar and pipe. Both of these are indulged in extensively, and both are prominent sources of modern conflagration. Smoking, while it allays excitement and promotes ease, teaches an individual to become careless to a criminal degree. The half-consumed cigar or smouldering pipe is cast aside without a moment's reflection upon the probable consequences of such an act. Tobacco contains niter, and like "touch weed," it may continue ignited for hours. Too many of our fires are traced to this cause, and if people will smoke, it is time that they were learning to be a little cautious and prudent. If a cigar, when carelessly thrown away, falls into a bundle of shavings, the first current of air may fan the smouldering spark into a flame, and, if undiscovered, prove most disastrous. In the same way, a cigar may be dropped by the wayside, or thrown into a field, and by a breeze carried into a hay-stack or straw-pile, and produce a fearful conflagration.

A smoker should never lay his pipe away, or cast the stump of his cigar down without being certain that the last spark has been extinguished. And he should not forget that the niter contained in the tobacco is calculated to deceive his eyesight. The fire may be present, and yet not apparent to the hasty-observing eye. The inveterate smoker too often is a licensed walking incendiary, and is nearly as much to be feared as the dark-hearted villain, who applies the burning torch to your barn, store or dwelling-house. He carries the dangerous element with him, and not a day passes that our property is not placed in jeopardy. He may kindle a fire when and where we least expect it, and when the conflagration rages hottest and fiercest he can stand coolly by and hear his criminal carelessness discussed as an accident. Surely we have had enough costly lessons to teach the smoker the importance of being more careful. We have enough causes for fires without adding to them that of tobacco.

A Model Prime Minister.

Lord Palmerston, as we have before noticed, determined to declare war against the United States—the Trent affair being his excuse, but was restrained by wiser members of the Queen's cabinet—doubtless by the Queen's own friendly sentiments towards us.

A London correspondent of the Chicago Journal speaks of the dead premier in this complimentary fashion:

"He could talk from Monday till Saturday night, and keep an audience in good humor the whole time, but after all there would be found little of value in his discourse. He was a shrewd and tricky politician, and little else. He cared not how low he stooped, or what he said in order to accomplish his end. Truth and he were not on the most intimate terms. To tell the plain and whole truth, he would as soon deal with falsehood as his opposite. I have heard him myself, on the floor of the House of Commons, utter a deliberate lie in support of an argument—one that he must have known to be such—and, when the falsehood had been exposed and clearly proved, I have known him a few minutes later to repeat it in precisely the same terms, as though its repetition would make it correct. There were many instances during the discussions of American matters, when he made statements that he must have known to be utterly false, in order to sustain his own position. I have a letter in my own possession written by his private secretary at his own dictation, and signed by his own hand, wherein he makes assertions that he knew were false, and I had the satisfaction of telling him so."

TAKING NOTES.—"Well, Cuffee," said a minister to his colored "servant," what were you doing in meeting this afternoon?

"Doing, massa? taking notes," was his reply.

"You take notes?" exclaimed the master.

"Sartin, massa, all the gentlemen take notes."

"Well, let me see them," said he.

Cuffee thereupon produced his sheet of paper, and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dozen spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over it.

"Why, this is all nonsense," said the minister, as he looked at the notes.

"Well, massa," Cuffee replied, "I thought so all the time you was preaching."

Keeping Control of Congress.

A Washington letter writer, in speaking of the fact that the chairman of a committee in one Congress—if the chairman be returned by his constituents—is reappointed, at the succeeding Congress, and if not returned, the member next on the committee succeeds to the chairmanship, thus showing a regular line of promotion, says:

It is very easy to see that under the system of precedent and promotion which prevails and must always prevail in Washington, those States which re-elect their members most frequently secure the greatest influence and control in legislation. It was in this way that the South always had control of the leading committees of the House. She kept her members in, and they thus came to be chairmen of all the important committees, and shaped the measures of every session. Massachusetts is equally sagacious and is reaping her reward. Those States on the other hand, that deem it necessary to practice constant rotation, in order to give all aspirants a chance, must be content to see their members take back seats. Perhaps they may in time learn practical wisdom on this subject.

\$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the pasture of H. C. VAUGHN, near Paynes' Depot, on the Frankfort and Lexington R. R., about the 25th of November, a

BROWN MARE,

six years old; with both hind feet white; and a star in the forehead; about fifteen and a half hands high, well broken, and goes well under the saddle.

A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of the Mare at the stable of Emerson & Nutter, at Georgetown, or for information which may lead to her recovery. One hundred dollars will be paid for the return of the Mare and the conviction of the thief.

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Coal Oil and Lamps,

A large and beautiful assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fancy Articles.

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MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

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We are regularly in receipt of C. S. MALTBY'S celebrated

Pearl Oysters,

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Has been selected with great care, from the latest and best published in this country and Great Britain, and is superior to anything that has ever been offered in this market before. In addition, they also offer the works of

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They also have an extensive assortment of Juvenile and Toy Books, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who desire to purchase, and being composed extensively of the newest English and American Publications, are unusually attractive. The Toy Books, in particular, are exceedingly fine, being colored far more artistically than is usual in that class of Books. Also, an endless assortment of

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Writing Desks,

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Ladies' Tablets,

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Dec. 15, 1865-St.

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AND

RESTAURANT,

Opposite Louisville and Frankfort Depot.

JAMES R. WATSON

ANNOUNCES that, for the convenience of the traveling public, he has opened a

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Opposite the Louisville and Frankfort Depot, where he is prepared, at all times, (day and night) to serve parties, from one to one hundred, with meals. He is constantly supplied with the best the market affords, together with

FISH,

OYSTERS,

VENISON, AND

GAME OF ALL KINDS.

His bar is provided with the best of

LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO.

Dec. 15-1f.

Court of Appeals.

I am a Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I am in favor of the Constitutional Amendment. "For the Union at all hazards." JOHN SEATON.

Dec. 8, 1m* Greenup county, Ky.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.

Aug. 15, 1865-1y.

BULL'S COLUMN.

S.C. BULL,

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Also, a few very fine ENGLISH BOOKS, consisting of

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1865

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.		
	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....	7:48 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
Evening Express.....	3:33 P. M.	5:43 P. M.

FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.		
	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....	9:20 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
Evening Express.....	5:50 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

	LEAVES.
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....	9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....	8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....	10:00 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

Monday next being the First day of January our carrier will call upon the patrons of our paper with his New Year's Address, as usual. In rain and shine, through hail, snow and wind, freezing and melting, he has made his semi-weekly round throughout the year. He has been zealous in supplying the families of our citizens with poetry, romance, and true Union doctrine. And now he asks the usual *quid pro quo*. Remember him kindly when he calls on New Year's morning, though it be only on the principle, "Give even the devil his due."

Expatriation.

The repeal of the so-called expatriation act has called forth a disputation as to the effect the repeal has upon the right of suffrage of those who were embraced by the Act so repealed.

To those who desire to understand its effect it seems to us there need be no difficulty.

Citizenship of the United States is fixed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and cannot be limited or abridged by any State Constitution or law. Citizenship of the United States invests the person with all the civil rights of a citizen of the several States. In other words, a citizen of the United States, in virtue of such citizenship, is invested with the protection and benefit of the laws regulating and governing civil rights and remedies in all the States and Territories of the Union; and no State can abridge those civil rights. These civil rights are usually summed up in the words "life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness." A citizen of the United States has a right to hold and enjoy property in any State or Territory of the United States, upon precisely the same terms and conditions of citizens of such State or Territory, in virtue of his United States' citizenship. He may receive and transmit by deed or inheritance; trade and traffic; go and return, with no other limitations than such as the State imposes upon its own inhabitants.

But citizenship of the United States does not confer political rights—only civil—with in the State. Political rights or franchises belong to the reserved rights of the several States, are conferred by each State upon such terms as the State may prescribe. Citizenship in Kentucky which invests with political rights, is fixed by the Constitution; the mode of divestiture is fixed by law. To be entitled to the elective franchise, under the Constitution of the State, the person must be a male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and must have had a residence in the State two years and in the precinct where he offers to vote sixty days next before the election, or a residence of one year in the county and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote next before the election.

The Legislature cannot expatriate any one, nor deprive any one of citizenship of the United States; but it has the power to lay down the rule by which the person may renounce his citizenship of the State, and thereby lose his political franchises in the State. The so-called Expatriation Act laid down a rule by which those who should thereafter do certain acts should be deemed to have expatriated themselves, or to have renounced the citizenship of the State.

This rule was clearly within the competent powers of Legislation. It extended the rule which has ever been held good and in conformity with the Constitutional powers of the Legislature. Persons removing from Kentucky to another State or Territory thereby lost their political franchises in the State, but still retained their civil rights in virtue of citizenship of the United States.

Such persons upon again removing to Kentucky, have to undergo the Constitutional rule of residence before being invested with the right of suffrage and similar rights. This rule is the highest law upon the subject—it is supreme.

Those who by joining the so-called Confederate States, either in a civil or military capacity, and who thereby renounced their allegiance to and citizenship of Kentucky, can only be re-invested with the right of suffrage by conforming to the constitutional requirement of residence before cited. See article 2, section 8, of the New Constitution, of Kentucky, as follows:

Section 8. Every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town, or city in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct, and not elsewhere.

The law repealing the Act of Expatriation does not assume to override the constitutional requirement. Those persons lost their residence by a voluntary renunciation of it, and by taking service in a *de facto* govern-

ment, hostile to and at war with Kentucky. The Legislature had competent power to prescribe this rule, and the citizen of Kentucky by conforming to it, renounced, by his own voluntary act, his residence and, consequently, his citizenship, and he cannot be restored or regain it except by compliance with the constitutional requirement of residence for the term fixed by the Constitution.

His past residence was lost by his own voluntary act, under the rule prescribed by the Act, and can only be regained by a subsequent residence as required of citizens of the United States. By joining the rebel government, citizenship of the State was abandoned—but not of the United States. Hence such persons could not for their subsequent acts be held guilty of treason against the State, but only against the United States.

Protection and civil rights are guaranteed by the United States in consideration of allegiance and loyal service. To these each State adds political franchises in consideration of fealty to the State. The former can only be divested under the constitutional rules prescribed by National law; the latter by rules prescribed by competent State legislation within constitutional limits.

Protection and allegiance are correlative. Allegiance cannot be thrown off at will, nor taken on at will, but only by consent of the Government and in conformity with the rules prescribed for such purpose. The United States cannot confer State citizenship, nor can the State deprive of United States citizenship, but each in its sphere is supreme in the powers conferred upon the one and reserved to the other.

Kentucky, in the exercise of legitimate power, prescribed the rule by which citizenship of the State might be renounced by the citizen, and by the Constitution prescribe the rule by which it may be regained. No person, therefore, whose citizenship has been renounced, either by removal to other States and becoming citizens thereof, or by joining the so-called Confederate States either in a military or civil capacity, can acquire the right to vote in Kentucky, except by a return and subsequent residence of two years in the State or one year in the county and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote next before the election.

Senator Guthrie on the Caucus Resolution.

It is with much pleasure that we publish this morning the remarks of Senator Guthrie on the Caucus Resolution. The bold and manly stand he has taken on the side of the President, in support of his policy and acts, will be highly gratifying to the Union men of Kentucky. The Senator speaks like an old-time Democrat—as he is—of the authority of the President, under the Constitution and laws of his country, to suppress insurrection and rebellion and to see to it that the laws be faithfully executed. He sees no usurpation in the late acts of the President in appointing a provisional Government in the revolting States and laying down conditions for their restoration.

Is the Senator rightly representing his constituents? We mean of that class who elected him to the position he now holds. Kentucky Conservatives of a certain order even yet denounce the war for the Union as unconstitutional and illegal—they still profess to believe that in the Union there lies no power for self-defense or self-preservation; when the loss is of its own household. Others, who do not go this far in favor of treason, declare the President's restoration measures to be unjust and tyrannical. For appointing Provisional Governors and instructing State Conventions, convened by proclamation of those Governors, how they should act regarding the questions which induced the rebellion, President Johnson is denounced in the Kentucky Legislature as a traitor co-equal with Jeff Davis. And the sentiment is generally applauded by Kentucky Conservatives.

Senator Guthrie, however, does not see him in this light. He endorses the policy of the President and approves his acts; he thinks his work so well done that he is ready to accept it, and that, because it is well done, Congress has no right to refuse representation to the restored States. Thus from the Conservative standpoint Mr. Guthrie is very heterodox. He is so much to his patriotism and loyalty—in so much he is dishonoring Conservatism, of the Kentucky stripe. Such a course, however, will win for him the approval of the true Union men of the State, and will also tend to restore Kentucky to the high position it once held in the councils of the nation. In every loyal word and work we wish the able Senator full success.

INTERESTING TO SOLDIERS.—On account of the immense number of questions on the subject, the Paymaster General has prepared the following rules for the information and guidance of persons presenting claims. If the applicant claims bounty it should be stated under what act the claim is made. 1. If under act of July 22, 1861, the man should state, under oath, whether he has received the \$25 advance bounty, or whether he claims the whole of the \$100 bounty. 2. If under any other act authorizing the payment of United States bounties, he should name each and every installment claimed as due and unpaid. 3. No claim for veteran bounty will be entertained unless the claimant has heretofore been recognized and borne on his company rolls as such veteran. Colored soldiers applying for bounty should state whether they were mustered as "free on or before April 19, 1861," or were "enrolled and subject to draft" at the date of enlistment. 5. If the claim is for back pay, the man must name the months for which he claims, and state where and on what rolls (hospital or other) he has been mustered, or where he was on

each muster day, from the time he first claims pay to date of discharge. 6. In case of claims for unsettled clothing, the sworn statement of a commanding officer of the company to which the claimant belonged, sustaining the claim, must be filed with it. 7. If the claimant be an officer, he must state when last paid, and, if possible, the name of the paymaster who paid him. 8. In all cases send duplicate copies of Form 5 in enlisted men's cases, duly signed and witnessed. In case of officers Form 3, to be signed and sworn to.

DEATH OF DR. BARTH.—Latest foreign advices announce the death of Dr. Heinrich Barth, the great African traveler. Dr. Barth was born at Hamburg, April 18, 1821. He commenced his African researches in 1845, having previously visited Sicily and Italy. The exploration of Central Africa became the dream of his life, and in 1849 he accepted the offer of the British Government and commenced, with Mr. James Richardson, the great expedition into Central Africa that gave him his fame as a traveler. He was absent from the civilized world nearly six years, and on his return was welcomed with universal joy. After paying a visit to his native land he took up his residence in London, in order to superintend the publication of his "Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa," one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the present day. His death will be universally regretted.

White Labor in the Tropics.

It has been argued, says the Washington Globe, that negro labor in our southern States is essential to their prosperity, because the southern climate is too hot for white labor. Hitherto such an argument could not be met very readily, because experience could not furnish any complete example to the contrary. Such an example seems now to be furnished by the British colony of Queensland, Australia, where cotton, rice, and tobacco are most successfully cultivated by whites in a land the southern boundary of which is as near the equator as the southern promontory of Florida.

From the address of Sir George Brown, the Governor of the colony, on proroguing his Parliament last September, it appears that since December, 1859, the European population of Queensland has increased from 25,000 to nearly 90,000—nearly fourfold—while its imports and exports have been more than trebled.

It was long supposed in the colony that the European inhabitants could not extend their labors successfully to those portions of the country lying within the tropics, except in the case of some table-land raised a great height above the sea. But the more temperate portions having been taken up for pasture, necessity led to the exploration and trial of the warmer regions, and the result has been the unexpected rise and progress of what is now considered the model colony of Queensland.

GENERAL HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.—J. F. Brennan, Translator and Publisher of Foreign Masonic Books, at Louisville, Kentucky, proposes to publish a "General History of Freemasonry," compiled from the ancient documents relating to, and the monuments erected by, this Fraternity, from its foundation in the year 715, B. C., to A. D. 1860—translated from the French of Bro. Emmanuel Reboul, of Paris. To be published in four parts, of about 100 pages Octavo, each, at One Dollar for each part. The first part will be published and ready for delivery on the 15th of January, 1866, and will be immediately delivered or forwarded, post paid, to all persons who may comply with the conditions of subscription. All Masons who may desire to have this work will address J. F. Brennan, Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CAVALRY ARM.

The Herald's Washington despatch says General Price, of the Cavalry Bureau, has submitted a proposition for the revision of the cavalry arm of the service, which has received the approval of many prominent General officers. The plan contemplates that no soldier shall be permanently mounted until he has received a year's instruction, and proved himself capable of properly taking care of a horse, that one-third of the force consisting of the recruiting regiments shall be kept dismounted, with only a sufficient number of horses for instruction; that the regiments shall rotate in being dismounted; that after a regiment has been thoroughly instructed, mounted and sent to the field, it shall not receive any recruits until recalled to the place of rendezvous. By this means there will be no troops in the field but the most efficient.

We clip the following from a late letter of "Brever," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia News. As Mr. Piatt's name has been familiar in Kentucky as a writer in prose and verse for the Louisville Journal, and as his wife's name, especially as Miss Sallie M. Bryan, was a household word among us, the fact stated may have interest to our readers:

"The numerous friends and admirers (in your city) of John J. Piatt will be glad to hear that this author has another work about to be issued from the press by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. The title of the present volume is 'Poems in Sunshine and Firelight.' Two former works of Mr. Piatt, entitled 'Poems of Two Friends,' (published in conjunction with Mr. W. D. Howells, late United States Consul at Venice), and 'The Nests at Washington and other Poems' published later and consisting partly of poems by Mrs. Piatt, nee, Miss Sallie M. Bryan, were received with much favor by the literary critics, and induced very favorable notices from competent judges such as Longfellow and George D. Prentice."

PRESENTATION.—A very interesting ceremony was had at the Capital Hotel, on Christmas day, by the presentation of a Gold Headed cane to the proprietor by his employees of the Hotel. At about 9 o'clock Mr. Akin was summoned to the spacious Hall of the Hotel, where he was met by all the employees, many of the boarders, and others—Mentor's band the mean while playing a most beautiful national air. Mr. A. was conducted by the committee to near the center of the Hall where, after being introduced by Mr. R. E. Fennell, Mr. Jno. W. Mathews, the cashier of the Hotel, placed in his hands the gift with the following appropriate remarks:

"Mr. Akin—Your employees have appointed me to present to you this cane as a token of our regard for yourself and appreciation of your uniform kindness manifested to each one of us since we have been associated together in the capacity of Employer and employee. Its value, considered in a pecuniary point of view, is but slight, but it will derive its true worth from the fact of having served to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between us, thereby promoting our mutual interests. May this Christmas, the occasion of its presentation, be among the many to which we may revert with feelings of pleasure when in after years we delight in recalling reminiscences of the 'days of Auld Lang Syne.'"

Mr. A. received the Gift amid much applause, and replied in substance:

"My friends, I accept this token of regard with feelings of gratitude and pleasure. It is a gift I will ever prize and value, more especially as it comes from those who have been employed by and connected with me in business. And it makes me feel proud to know that I have your esteem; it also tells me that I have done my duty towards you who have paid me this high compliment. May Heaven ever smile on and prosper each one of you; and that we may all continue to work together harmoniously in my sincere wish. Again I return my grateful thanks for the handsome Gift."

The presentation ceremonies being over the Band favored the company with several most beautiful and appropriate airs, after which all retired in the most joyous spirits.

The President and Congress.

The Federal Constitution, in prescribing the duties of the President of the United States, says:

"He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

In literal fulfillment of the important duty thus imposed on him, President Johnson yesterday transmitted to the Senate deeply interesting reports recently made to him on the condition of the South by Gen. Grant, Gen. Howard, and Gen. Shurz, accompanying them by a brief Message wherein he recommends an early restoration of the States lately in rebellion to all the rights and privileges which they forfeited by attempting to break up the Union.

We find in the text of the Message no adequate reason for Mr. Sumner's denunciation of it. If the President had demanded of Congress that it act on his judgment rather than its own, then he would have acted unwarrantably; but, as he has simply given his own view of the existing situation, with his reasons for suggesting a particular course, he deserves neither denunciation nor obloquy.

Two great ends are now in view: 1. The restoration of the States lately in revolt to their former position in the Union; 2. The protection of their Freedmen from future oppression and outrage. We are in favor of both these. We are opposed to keeping the Southern States indefinitely in the condition of conquered provinces or territories; we are in favor of requiring and providing guarantees for the protection and rights of their Freedmen. There may be those who fancy that they are favoring the Freedmen by calling for the execution of the Rebel chiefs, the confiscation of Rebel property, and the perpetration of Southern pupillage—or rather, vassalage; but we believe there is a kinder and surer way of reaching the end we aim at. We see not how we could help the Freedmen by making war either on the President or on the Rebels who have thrown down their arms. Where we find either in fault, we do not hesitate to say so; but we judge that the true interest of the Blacks is to be subserved by cultivating the kindest relations with both.

We trust there will be developed in Congress the suavity and practical sagacity required to secure at once an early restoration of the Southern States and a perfect and perpetual guaranty of the essential rights of Manhood to their Freedmen. And we still hope to see Congress and the President cooperate in securing these beneficent and nowise inconsistent ends.—N. Y. Tribune.

Arkansas People's Convention.

Speech of Major General Sherman. A Convention of delegates from all parts of the State met at Little Rock on the 11th, to make a statement of their grievances, chief among these being the test oath adopted by the existing State authorities. Major General W. T. Sherman, who was in town, was induced to address the Convention. He was received with cheers, and said, substantially:

GENTLEMEN: You are fully informed of the reasons why I am here, which is by special invitation of your committee. I am a military man, and as such it is not expected nor desired that I shall engage in any political discussion, or give you any advice politically. We military men dislike to mingle in political movements. We are sworn to obey the Constitution and laws, and in this country the laws govern.

I have not stopped to inquire by what authority you come together, nor do I care; for citizens of any neighborhood, county, or State have a right to meet together and consult as to the best mode of promoting the interests of the community; but be sure you represent the sentiments of the people. I think you ought to be very careful that you reflect the opinion of the whole people of Arkansas. I know the people of the South, and I know no Southern gentleman would willingly or intentionally represent himself to be what he is not. But I understand you are citizens of Arkansas, and delegates of the people, therefore you have a right to be here to discuss matters of interest to yourselves; to consider your grievances, if you have any, and to petition the President or Congress for redress, and I believe they will do you justice.

But you have a more important work. It is not political. Your State needs attention

in other directions. I come here from a distance, and I tell you I find you far behind all other parts of the country. Give your immediate attention to those things which will make your State inviting to the stranger to come and settle among you. You have not fifty miles of good roads in Arkansas; improve these; make travelling more easy from point to point. You are behind your sister States because you have not adopted any system of internal improvement, or developed any of your vast resources.

You are welcomed back into the Union, which is to-day stronger than ever, and the United States is now more highly honored abroad than heretofore, and beloved at home. But you think you have not all the rights you are entitled to, yet you now have more rights and privileges under existing circumstances than you would have in any civilized country except America. Had you done as you did in this land under the bloody flag of Great Britain or the tri-color of France, many of you would not be here, and you would not have been permitted to assemble as you are now assembled, and talk over political questions and rights. Is not the evidence that you have a good deal of liberty? As to the measure of your rights, I cannot inform you. What is right and wrong I do not profess to know, and I do not think you know, but we can all understand what is law. Inquire as to what is lawful—that is plain and simple. Act lawfully, and you will do right. There are large numbers of lawyers within the sound of my voice who can tell you what is lawful. Conform to the laws. This all we, as military men, can sanction. Law is our guide.

I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of every citizen helping his neighbors. The country is poor, and you can all do something toward building it up and restoring it to prosperity. Cultivate the soil; set your plantation in order; make every possible improvement; get your local and county affairs in good shape. Such work will be far more important and beneficial than whether you shall vote this year or next, or not until two or three years hence. There need be no hurry about this political organization; bide your time; help build up the country, and never mind about voting for the present. I believe all will work out right in a few years. What you want in this State is work—"elbow grease." You have minerals and other resources; develop those, and let the matter of voting alone for a little while.

With one million of acres of good soil, fine rivers, yet your population is thinner than in South Carolina that you have been taught to call uncivilized and barbarous. You are partially responsible for this. Improve your roads, and do all you can to make your State attractive to the immigrant. You are behind in all this. Now go to work earnestly in these directions, and then invite immigration. Fully as favored as Missouri in climate and resources, you can invite people hither, and many will come and settle among you. I think I am not overstating when I say that from fifty thousand to eighty thousand persons will have come into Missouri within the year, who will pay into the Treasury from five to fifty dollars each as taxes. With proper efforts Arkansas can receive a large addition to her population and tax-paying citizens.

With reference to the particular thing which brings you together, I have nothing to say. Yet, if you need advice concerning your interests, as military men we cannot give any, but as one gentleman to another we can. General Reynolds will, as it is his duty, and will be equally his pleasure, cheerfully confer with any of you, and render you all the aid he can.

But you think you are oppressed by the State Government. The fact that you are here to-day to talk concerning it, shows plainly that you are not suffering any severe oppression from it. You want peace; the nation wants peace; we all desire peace, and I know we will have it. Whether you want it or not, you shall have it, for we have the power to enforce it! [Loud cheers.]

Look to Your Policies.

The Supreme Court has lately decided a case of great public importance. The case was that of Keith vs. the Quincy Fire Insurance Co., on a policy of insurance containing a clause to the effect that if the building insured was unoccupied for the space of one month, without notice to the office, the policy to be void. The building insured was a trip-hammer shop, used in connection with other shops, and often not required to be used for weeks together, and sometimes months, but always kept in working order, with tools and everything in place when wanted. At the trial before the jury the court ruled that "it is not sufficient to constitute occupancy that the tools remained in the shop, and that the plaintiff's son went into the shop almost every day, to look round to see if things were right; but some practical use must have been made of the building—and if it remained without any practical use for the space of thirty days, it was, within the meaning of the policy, an unoccupied building for that time, and the policy became void." The full bench has sustained that ruling.—Transcript.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 6th of December, 1865, by the Rev. John S. Hays, ROBERT P. PEPPER, ESQ., to ELIZABETH STARLING, daughter of Col. Lyne Starling.

We had the pleasure of being present at this wedding, and regret that the marriage was not announced in our paper at the time of its consummation, not only on account of our warm personal regard for the parties who assumed the relations of husband and wife, but for the high esteem we have ever held for the father and mother of the bride. It is more the fault of the Minister who officiated upon this interesting occasion than our own, for it has become a custom here for the officiating clergyman to furnish these notices to the Printer. We hope Bro. Hays will hereafter be more attentive to his duty in this respect. It is not too late, however, to say to our friends, ROBERT and LIZZY, that we hope they may enjoy a long life of uninterrupted happiness in this world, and that they may be fully prepared, when called from this world, for the enjoyment of that eternal life beyond the grave.

Hiram Lodge No. 4, of F. & A. Masons.

Have moved their place of meeting from Main Street to Brown's Building, third story, on St. Clair Street. The Lodge meets every second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Transient Brothers are invited to attend.

Dec. 12. W. FRANKLIN, W. M.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Retail price, 50 cts.

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They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

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He is constantly receiving additions to his stock from first hands, and the public are invited to examine these goods at the store on Main street which he has occupied for twenty-five years.

Dec. 22-ly.

CAPITAL HOTEL ICE-HOUSE.

PROPOSALS will be received until Jan. 1st, for filling the Capital Hotel Ice-House. Those desiring to secure the contract will please call and measure and leave proposition.

Dec. 22-ly.

FRANKFORT

ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give series of FOUR BALLS at the

CAPITAL HOTEL,

on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.

Wednesday, January 24th, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.

GEO. W. MONROE, Secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

Sherman's March to the Sea.

The following extract from the report of the Quartermaster General will be found of great interest.

Atlanta, the key of the rebel defense, was secured after a campaign involving a line of operations of 300 miles in length, maintained for months through a hostile country so effectively as to enable an army of 90,000 men, with over 40,000 animals, to subsist not only while advancing, but what is much more difficult, while laying siege for weeks in that advanced position.

The enemy's army driven from Atlanta, but still formidable in numbers and in courage, threw itself upon this long line of operation—two slender rods of iron, crossing wide rivers, winding through mountain gorges, plunging under the mountain ranges, and every where exposed to the raids of an enterprising enemy, favored by the thick forests which bordered the railroad throughout nearly its whole extent.

The guards of the posts upon the line of communication did their duty, and the railroad construction corps of this department, thoroughly organized, strong in numbers, in skill and in discipline, repaired broken bridges and railroads. New engines from the work-shops of the North replaced those which were broken or broken rails threw from the track. Trains loaded with timber, with iron, with water and fuel for the engines, preceded the trains of subsistence and ammunition, and scarce was the communication broken before it was re-established.

The conquering army followed the desperate garrison of Atlanta, and drove him off the lines of communication. The railroad was worked night and day to its full capacity; supplies for a new campaign for an army of 90,000 men were poured into Atlanta. All surplus stores, all sick and all enfeebled men were sent by railroad to the rear, and the army of General Sherman, with its 3,000 wagons, full-loaded with every material of war, and accompanied by droves of many thousand beef cattle, and reinforced by the return of those who, disabled in the earlier events of the campaign, had been recruited in the hospitals of Nashville, 300 miles to the rear, and forwarded by railroad to resume their places in the ranks, marched out of Atlanta, blew up that depot, destroyed all the railroads which made that city of value in the war, and bent its steps toward the ocean.

In no other country have railroads been brought to perform so important a part in the operations of war. Scarcely in any other could be found the workmen to perform the feats of construction which have illustrated this campaign.

At no time during the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta were the railroad trains five days behind the General commanding.

The reconstruction of the bridges over the Etowah and the Chattahoochee are unparalleled feats of military construction.

The Etowah bridge, six hundred and twenty-five feet long, twenty-five high, was burned by the rebels, and was rebuilt by the labor of six hundred men of the construction corps in six days.

The Chattahoochee bridge, six miles from Atlanta, is seven hundred and forty feet long, and ninety feet high, and was rebuilt in four-and-a-half days, by six hundred men of the construction corps.

The army under General Sherman moved Southeast, from Atlanta; it plunged into the forests and sands of Georgia, and was lost to our view. The rebel army moved into Tennessee, and advanced upon Nashville, to be dashed in pieces against the army of Major General Thomas, and thus perished the last great army of the rebellion in the central South and West, East of the Mississippi.

The rebel press reported defeats, disasters, repulses to the army, with which we had no communication. No anxiety as to their fate oppressed the minds of those who had, in the War Department, directed the measures and provisions for their equipment for this bold and decisive march. A bare possibility that, by the abandonment of all eastern positions, the rebel army of Virginia might throw itself across Sherman's path, induced the Department to order supplies to Pensacola, to relieve any immediate wants, should the army be obliged to move southward; but the great work of preparation to meet and re-fit this army upon the South-eastern Atlantic coast was at once commenced and steadily prosecuted.

While a few vessels went to Pensacola to await orders, a great fleet of transports was collected at Port Royal, laden with everything that experience indicated as necessary to repair the consumption and the losses of this adventurous march. Clothing, shoes, shelter-tents, forage, provisions, spare parts of wagons, wagons complete, harness, leather, wax, thread, needles, and tools for all the trades which are plying on the march and in camp, were collected in the harbor of Hilton Head.

All this was done in the dead of winter. Light-rafts, frail river steamers trusted themselves, under daring Yankee captains and crews, to the stormy of the stormiest coast of the world, and all arrived safely at their destination. And here let me pay a tribute to those gallant seamen of the merchant shipping of the nation, who in the war entered its transport fleet. No service has been so difficult or so tedious—none so dangerous as to discourage or to daunt them.

No call for volunteers has ever failed to meet a ready response, whether to tempt the shoals and storms of a tempestuous coast, the hidden and mysterious dangers of the dark bayous of the South, strewn with torpedoes by the devilish ingenuity of deserters from our own military and naval service, or to run in frail river steamboats the batteries of the Potomac, the James, and the Pamlico, or the still more formidable works of Vicksburg. Urged by the spirit of adventure, supported by the patriotism of freedom, they have always stood ready, and have cheerfully obeyed every order, incurred every risk.

On the 15th December Fort McAllister fell before the assault of General Sherman's veterans. The transport fleet was ordered at once to the mouth of the Ogeechee and of the Savannah. The city of Savannah was carried within a few days, and a wrecking party, then employed upon the coast of Florida, with all the ingenious equipment which modern science has contrived for submarine operations, was towed by a steamer to the Savannah River and set to work to remove the formidable obstacles to its navigation. These for four years seemed to have employed all the ingenuity and mechanical skill of a people who had torn up the pavements of their commercial streets to supply material to obstruct the channels of their harbor.

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WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE, with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and all other Groceries. HULL & DAY.

Aug. 25, 1865

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE!

Literature, Science, and Art.

New Volume begins January 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly, Revue de Deux Mondes, London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes, North British Review, Cornhill Magazine, Popular Science Review, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Dublin University Mag., Edinburgh Review, London National Review, Art Journal.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the ENGLISH AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

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Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865—6m.

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Standard History of the War!!

CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "great conflict," from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.

This is just the book the people want. It presents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see our history of the war. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 10, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the G

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court, for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 3d October 1865, in Grant County, said Samuel Anderson, is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Samuel Anderson and his delivery to the Jailor of Hart County, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Asst. Sec'y. Nov. 28-3mos.

GUNPOWDER.

WM. CROMEY,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

ORIENTAL AND MIAMI

GUNPOWDER,

No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and

Blasting Powder and Safety-

Fuse always on hand

and for sale.

Nov. 21-1m.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,

in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort,

Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit

Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,

Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of

claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,

attend to the unsettled law business of James

Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to

this business is requested.

March 16, 1865—1m.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the

BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a

large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,

and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest

market price. All orders will be promptly filled

for any point on the railroad or city, by applying

to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

Feb. 2 twif. S. BLACK.

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to

the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his

professional services to those who may desire

to consult him.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs.

Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.

July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south

of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the

city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the

adjointing counties. [April 7, 1862—1m.]

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,

Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully

and promptly attended to. His office is on St.

Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,

where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1869—1m.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John

M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N.

Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George

W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I.

M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon.

A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this

school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted

when the number of pupils is sufficient to

form one or more companies—health—seclusion—

extensive grounds—commodious buildings—

means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly

REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailor of Estill county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 5 feet 6 inches high,

weighs 135 lbs, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark

hair, round shouldered, bow legged, scar on one of

his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is

about 34 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman, age about 33 years, about 6

feet high, weight 160 or 170 pounds, bow legged,

rather dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes,

scar as long as the palm of the hand on the right

thigh, made by a burn.

Nov. 10-1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did on the 3d day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet

high and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen,

long, light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose,

sallow complexion. Acted at one time as a guerilla

with Capt. Hedge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer

counties. Oct. 24, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that at the February term, 1865, of the Garrard Circuit Court an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said Court against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Abner E. Hollar, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of the said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Green Slaughter, is about 35 years old, about

5 feet 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs 180 lbs.,

black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter, is about 19 years old, round

face, 5 feet 6 to 8 inches high and slightly round

shouldered and heavy set.

Nov. 10, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, about

6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, light complexion,

and beard, blue or grey eyes, scar in one hand,

and was a saddler by trade.

Nov. 24-1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.